THE STATE FINANCES

IMPORTANT MEASURES THAT WILL BEAR ON THE TAX LEVY.

House Ways and Means Committee Decides to Recommend Remy Bill Taxing Greenbacks.

SOLDIERS' HOME DEBATE

BENATE DISCUSSES THE APPROPRIA-TION FOR THE INSTITUTION.

School Board Investigation Resolution in the House-Railroad Pass Question-General Notes.

The ways and means committee, headed by Mr. Allen, who is showing himself to be one of the ablest young men that have been in the House for years, will have the task of overhauling the State finances and fixing the tax levy. The committee has already begun to put a few calculations on paper, but will be unable to fix the rate definitely until the final disposition of a number of measures before the two bodies of the General Assembly. The bill exempting mortgage indebtedness from taxation and the one putting greenbacks on the duplicates will play an important part in fixing the rate. The committee practically decided yesterday to recommend the passage of the Remy bill, taxing greenbacks. Several bills with a like end in view have been introduced and are to be killed, as it is thought the Remy bill best covers the ground. The author of it thinks that \$5,000,000 will be added to the duplicates if the measure becomes a law, and there seems to be little opposition to the policy. The committee is not yet quite ready to give a final report on the Newhouse bill, which would have the effect of taking an estimated \$75,000,000 off the duplicates. This, it is believed, would make a deficit of \$225,-100 in taxes under the present levy, and the State could not well reduce the levy and at the same time release the mortgage indebtedness. There will probably be a \$100,000 appropriation for the Soldier's Home, the ways and means committee having agreed to the bill which the committee on military affairs recommended. There was a \$50,000 World's Fair appropriation two years ago, which will be offset by the \$48,000 appropriation this session for the extraordinary military expenses during the labor troubles. Other appropriations are asked in bills now

before the House. If a home for dependent children is founded there will be a considerable appropriation with it.

The committee has not yet determined upon even an estimate for the Soldier's Monument appropriation. Most of the expenses of the menument have been met out of the incidental fund, although the commonument have been met out mission has a construction fund of more than \$100,000 to its credit.

The total debt of the State is now over \$7,000,000, including foreign and domestic ob-

ligations. The committee thinks it would be wise to provide for the payment of this debt at the rate of \$300,000 or \$400,000 a year.

debt at the rate of \$300,000 or \$400,000 a year. The committee will report adversely on the bill providing for corporations to bear the burden of the State tax.

The judiciary committee had a meeting yesterday afternoon and listened to the two Lake county factions, one of which is clamoring for a superior court for Hammond, and the other, from Crown Point, opposing the proposition. The joint resolution for a constitutional amendment, taking from the Lagislature the power of passing measures Legislature the power of passing measures of relief for public officers who have lost money, will be recommended for passage.

The coronial bill of Mr. Van Arsdel, which is especially directed at the office in inty, is favored by the commit tee. It will prevent the coroner from holding an inquest, except where affidavits are filed showing that there is a strong suspicion of death from violence.

SOLDIERS' HOME APPROPRIATION.

Senator Wray Charges It Is a Political Measure, but Finds No Support. The Senate devoted about four hours yesterday to Senator Haggard's bill for the ocation of a State soldiers' home at Lafayette. The question at issue was whether the appropriation should be \$100,000 or \$75,000. On the roll call for bills on second reading Senator Haggard called up his measure, and Senator Wray offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation to the smaller sum. In support of his amendment Senator Wray deplored what he regarded as a tendency to make extravagant appropriations, and expressed doubt whether the people would indorse the expenditure of the amount of money proposed for the purpose stated. He was unable to see why the State of Indiana was under obligations to the old soldiers any more than they were to any class of citizens of the State, and expressed the opinion that the real interest back of the advocacy of the measure was the advancement of the interests of a political party and certain gentlemen who were prominent in the advocacy of the bill.

Senator Haggard expressed regret that there should be any opposition to the bill as it had been reported by the committee. The sum of \$150,000 had been asked originally for the creation of the home, and it had been estimated that this sum would be required to construct a home that would meet the requirements of the occasion and at the same time be a credit to the State, but the reduction to \$100,000 had been consented to, and it was difficult to see how the work could be done for less.

Senator Kern said he regretted that any objection to the amount of the appropriation should come from his side of the house. There were times, he said, when it was ill-becoming to haggle over the price that something was to cost. In case of death it was bad form to wrangle with the undertaker. He regarded it in equally bad form to haggle over the amount of money that it was to cost the State to free it from the shame of maintaining its defenders in the poorhouses. Horace Greeley, he said, had once declared that the way to resume was to resume, and Mr. Haggard said the way to take the soldiers out of the poorhouses is to take them out. He was in favor of the appropriation of all the money that was necessary to care for the indigent soldiers of Indiana, and he hoped the amendment would be defeated. Senator Boyd sharply arraigned Senator Wray for the cold-blooded sentiments he had expressed, and denied that there was anything partisan in the bill, or that it was to advance the interests of any politcal party. Senator Shiveley said the ques-

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·DR:

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he should discuss it from that standpoint. He declared that the prices for labor and material had so declined in the last five years that \$75,000 would now do as much as could have been accomplished with \$125,-

material had so declined in the last five years that \$75,000 would now do as much as could have been accomplished with \$125,000 a few years ago. He believed that \$75,000 would be sufficient to accomplish the end desired, and he was, therefore in favor of the amendment.

Senator LaFollett said he consulted many of the G. A. R. people in his locality, and the consensus of opinion was that \$75,000 or even \$50,000 would be sufficient to build a home that would adequately shelter and protect all those entitled to the benefits contemplated by the provisions of the bill. There were many old soldiers, he declared, in poverty, who were attached to their present surroundings, and who would not leave their associations even for more to eat or for superior comforts, and he believed that there were fewer people who would avail themselves of the advantages of the home than had been estimated.

Other Senators spoke on the question, and there appeared to be no disposition on the part of any one except Senator Wray to drag the matter into politics. In closing the argument in favor of his amendment he declared with dramatic tone and gesture that the party that was here championing this measure wa: the same party that in the House only a day or two ago had refused to enact a law to place flags on the schoolhouses of the State.

Senator Shiveley said if Wray insisted in putting it on a party basis he would favor the hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation, and Senator Boyd called Senator Wray down with the declaration that he (Wray) had voted two years ago against placing flags on the schoolhouses, and that

(Wray) had voted two years ago against placing flags on the schoolhouses, and that the record would show it. Senator Wray admitted that he might have done so, but at the same time he was tired of this claim to the effect that the old soldier had vested rights that the State was bound to satisfy. The Wray amendment was rejected by a vote of 35 to 12.

Senator Duncan then introduced an roperty upon which the buildings are to e erected should be made to the State absolutely and in perpetuity, and the amendment was adopted. Senator Sturat then offered an amend-

ment reducing the salary of the command-ant from \$1,200 to \$720 and that of the adjutant from \$1,000 to \$600. While this amendment was under discussion the Senate adjourned.

New Senate Bills. Bills were introduced in the Senate as fol-

lows: By Senator Alexander-Amending the statutes governing proceedings in certain Senator Crumpacker-To establish a general system of parks in cities of over

By Senator Crumpacker-Creating a Kancakee river commi By Senator Kern (by request)—To guard the interests of second wives. By Senator Kern (by request)—To amend the law governing the establishment of Superior Courts. By Senator LaFollett-Amending the law

governing the issue of burial permits and the making of death returns. Senator Mull-Regulating licenses and the collection of the fees for same.

By Senator Self-To legalize the acts and the incorporation of the town of Alton, Crawford county. Passed under suspension

By Senator Humphreys-Limiting the inquests of coroners' to cases where the ends of justice demand them. Senator Seller-Amending the gravel Senator Seller-Amending the act relative to certain misdemeanors and their

By Senator Shively—Governing the bring-ing of libel suits in civil and criminal cases. By Senator Shively—Amending the law governing the compensation of township By Senator White-To legalize the incor-poration of the town of Grand View, Speneer county. Passed under suspension of the

By Senator Vail-Amending the law goving the erection of water works. Senator McCutchan, from the committee on military affairs, yesterday reported the soldier bill of Senator Kern, with the recommendation that it be printed. The bill provides for the maintenance of indigent soldiers in respectable boarding houses at the expense of the county. Senator O'Brien, from the committee on cities and towns, presented a report recduced by Senator Wishard for the creation of a firemen's pension fund. The report

through its chairman, Senator, recommended the passage of Senator Baker's bill for the creation of a Su-perior Court in Madison county. Adopted.

SCHOOL BOARD INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Van Arsdel Introduces a Resolution in the House-New Bills. The most interesting feature in the House proceedings yesterday was the resolution of Mr. Van Arsdel calling for an investigation of the Indianapolis School Board. The resolution was sent to the committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis, and in case that committee reports favorably the Speaker will appoint a special committee to conduct the investigation. The resolution

"Whereas, the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Indianapolis, organized under and pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, for the regulation of schools in cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants, approved March 1, 1871, has been charged in the newspapers and elsewhere with average and elsewhere with average of the school o I, 1871, has been charged in the newspapers and elsewhere with extravagance, incompetency and willful disregard of public interests; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, that a committee of five persons shall immediately be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which committee shall have full power to investigate all affairs of said board, and shall have authority to require, by notice or subpoena, the attendance said board, and shall have authority to require, by notice or subpoena, the attendance of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, documents or records, of whatever kind or description, relating to the business of said board. If persons so notified refuse or fail to attend and testify before said committee, or fail or refuse to produce books, records, papers and documents in their possession or in the possession of said board, such person or persons shall be cited to appear before the House of Representatives and answer for contempt. Such committee shall, upon completion of its work, promptly report the result thereof Such committee shall, upon completion of its work, promptly report the result thereof to the House of Representatives. Such comto the House of Representatives, Such com-mittee shall have the power to appoint an attorney or attorneys, and incur such other reasonable expense as may be deemed nec-essary and proper for conducting such in-

Rev. Dr. Coultas, of Roberts Park Church, offered prayer in opening the session, and immediately afterwards Mr. Terhune, of the special committee on employes, made the caucus report as to number of employes and compensation. The constitutional rules were suspended and a bill embodying the points of the report was put upon its passage. Mr. Willis (Republican) and Mr. Stotsenberg (Democrat) were the only two who voted against the measure. Most of the morning was devoted to the introduction of new bills, only one measure

introduction of new bills, only one measure being passed, that legalizing the acts of the corporation of Albany, Ind. The following is a summary of the bills presented:

Boardman, of Marion—Appropriating \$566.50 to pay claim of John R. Kennington. To legalize the corporation of Broad Ripple.

McGregor, of Marion—Amending the taxation law and providing for the election of county assessors, who shall receive \$3 a day for time actually employed. In Marion county, the officers are to receive \$1,800 a year. Requiring the teaching of German in the ty, the officers are to receive \$1,800 a year. Requiring the teaching of German in the public schools when the parents of twenty-five pupils in a school shall petition.

Leedy, of Marlon—Amending the mechanics' lien law so as to give only subcontractors, laborers and mechanics the privilege of liens. Laborers on railroads given the benefit of the law. Notice must be filed in county recorder's office within sixty days after performing the labor. Declaring legal the acts of the Indianapolis Board of Works in assessing annexed territory for sewer in assessing annexed territory for sewer and other purposes. Mr. Leedy also intro-duced the Indianapolis charter amendments. Van Arsdel, of Marion—Creating the office

of police matron. Vonnegut, of Marion-To prevent discrimrother property, and a violation is deemed a felony. Stutesman, of Miami—A bill concerning libel in criminal and civil cases.

Allison, of Brown and Monroe—Providing that certain relations of inmates of county asylums shall refund cost of maintenance; a bill regulating the licenses of itinerant or transport probabless.

bill regulating the licenses of itinerant or transient peddlers.

Woodruff, of Noble—A bill for the protection of public ditches and drains.

McCrea, of Montgomery—Regulating liquor licenses where the place of sale is outside the corporate limits of a city or town and within two miles thereof, and such place is within one mile of any public school building or any seminary of learning or church. A majority of property owners within a radius of a mile of the building must sign the application under such circumstances.

Gregg, of Porter—Requiring abstractors of titles to be commissioned by the Governor and requiring a \$5,000 bond as a guarantee of the accuracy of abstracts.

judicial districts for St. Joseph and Laporte Weich, of Tippecanoe-To prevent the dulteration and false representation of

milk.

Hundley, of Clinton, Tipton and Madisoh

Empowering cities and towns to regulate
the charges for natural gas.

Remington, of Union—Regulating the duties of railroad companies, street car companies and other corporations regarding
their employes. Employes working seven
days a week to be released from duty on
alternate Sundays.

Holloway, of Vanderburg—Amendments
to the Evansville charter.

Pettit, of Wabash—Providing a penalty
of \$100 for each discrimination in order of
sending a telegraphic or telephone message

sending a telegraphic or telephone message by a company Binkley, of Wayne—Amending the act fixing salaries of township assessors and trustees. Two dollars a day to be paid these officers in townships under 75,000. In townships over 15,000 trustees shall not receive less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,200 annually. In townships over 75,000 the trustees and assessor shall each be paid \$1,800 a year

trustees and assessor shall each be paid \$1,800 a year.

McIntosh, of Wayne and Fayette-Regulating descent and the apportionment of estates and defining the right of second or subsequent childless wives and the rights of children by former wives.

McBeth, of White-Authorizing the appointment of a State fish and game commissioner and appropriating \$8,000, \$1.500 of which is to be paid the commissioner.

Harrison, of Erkhart and Kosciusko-Prohibiting public officers from accepting railroad passes or telegraph or telephone road passes or telegraph or telephone franking privilege. McCoskey, of Grant-Establishing a Su-perior Court in Grant county. Bobilya, of Allen-Amending the road

lating to the employment of teachers by township trustees. Billingsley, of Johnson - Authorizing county commissioners to make donations to railroad companies where a change in the guage of the road was be of great public benefit Dinwiddle, of Lake—Establishing Su-perior city courts of enlarged jurisdiction, where a city in a county is larger than the

Loring, of Fulton-Amending the act re-

county seat. Giving such court concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts. CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Those for Evansville and Indianapolis Introduced.

Mr. Holloway introduced a bundle of charter amendments for Evansville yesterday. They give the Board of Works and Board of Health of that city powers in a great many directions. The salary of the city clerk is fixed at \$1,500.

Mr. Leedy introduced the bunch of Indianapolis charter amendments prepared by the committee and described in the Journal from time to time. One bill legalizes the action of the Board of Works and Council in annexation proceedings in the last two years. The other bills contain amendments, summarized as follows: For increase of the salary of the city en-gineer from \$2,500 to \$4,000. Relating to the payment of one-half the cost of street intersections where there is a

diagonal street. Relating to street improvement bonds, providing that they shall be issued in series numbered from one to ten; that the treasurer shall give notice to bondholders who leave their address with him; the manner in which property shall be sold; making bonds mature one month after the assessment is due; providing that in no case shall property be sold for less than the amount

Authorizing the city to construct a sewer through Greenlawn Cemetery.

Making more specific the section in relation to sewer assessments; fixing the time at which an assessment shall become a

Concerning annexation and disannexation

of territory; correcting the faults in the tion on the same subject in the charter as it now stands. Giving Mayor the right to revoke saloon enses; providing that the saloon keeper shall have notice. Fixing salary of the city attorney at \$5,-000 instead of \$3,000. Extending right of remonstrance to all persons who own property in a street, but who do not reside thereon. Providing that before the Board of Public Works shall accept any work done by contract it shall require the contractor to make affidavit that the work has been done

according to specifications "reasonable attorney's fees: providing that notice shall be given before suit is brought to collect an assessment. Providing that all street cleaning shall be paid for out of the general fund.
Fixing the time at which sprinkling assessments shall become liens.
Authorizing the Board of Public Safety to summon witnesses in the trial of fire-

Providing that the Board of Public Safety shall have power to detail police officers within four miles of the corporate limits of the city Increasing the salary of the city treasurer from \$2,000 to \$4,000. Increasing the salary of the members of the Board of Health from \$100 to \$300, and providing for the appointment of a city

san'tarian, whose salary shall not exceed Increasing the salary of the judge of the Police Court from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and give him power to pass judgment in petit lar-Authorizing the assessment of benefits and damages for levees, waterways, etc., against territory outside the city limits;

providing that the proceedings shall be had in the Circuit Court. TO STRAIGHTEN THE KANKAKEE. Bill for a Commission which Will

Have Full Authority to Act. Senator Crumpacker introduced an important bill in the Senate, yesterday, looking to the draining of the region tributary to the Kankakee river. The bill contemplates the widening, deepening and straightening of the river and that a basis be established for the assessment of benefits and damages. The commission to be appointed is also required to determine what amount of proceeds from the sale of swamp lands, granted to the State have become merged with the school funds or other funds of the State, or has been used for purposes other than the "exclusive purpose of draining or reclaiming such swamp lands' as required by the act by which they were ceded to the State. The commission is also to ascertain what swamp-land funds have been paid in since Jan. 1, 1864, and what amount has not been expended for the reclaiming of swamp lands. The commission is to ascertain what amount of lands belong to the State under the swamp-

land grants. It is provided that the Kankakee river commission shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be a lawyer, another a practical civil engineer and not more than three of whom shall belong to any one political party. Salaries of the members of the commission are fixed at \$2,000 a year, and the members are to devote their entire time to the work. The election of members of the commission is lodged with the Governor, Secretary and Auditor of State, and in this there appears to be a disposition to curtail the appointing power of the Gov-ernor. The bill was referred to the committee on swamp lands.

THE FREE PASS QUESTION. It Looms Up as a Specter in the Low-

er House. The House has begun to take up the free pass question in its different phases. Mr. Stetler, of Kosclusko, offered a bill prohibiting any public officer in the State from accepting railroad passes or franking privileges. There are no railroads down in Brown county. Mr. Allison, who represents that county, is opposed to the use of passes. Yesterday he introduced a resolution calling on the editors and reporters of the Indianapolis News to appear before a committee of the House and offer evidence of the charges, as contained in an editorial, that the House could be subsidized by railroad passes. The resolution is as fol-

"Whereas, The Indianapolis News, of date Jan. 22, 1895, in an editorial article under the caption, "The Pass Evil," makes a se-rious charge against the honesty and in-tegrity of this House, one paragraph of is as follows: "'And yet when we go to the Legislature and ask it for a law forbidding the granting of passes to, or the asking of passes by judges, and sheriffs, and other State and county officers, we find that the only agency to which we can look for relief has it-self been subsidized.'

licenses where the place of sale is outside the corporate limits of a city or town and within two miles thereof, and such place is within one mile of any public school building or any seminary of learning or church. A majority of property owners within a radius of a mile of the building must sign the application under such circumstances. Gregg, of Porter—Requiring abstractors of titles to be commissioned by the Governor and requiring a \$5.000 bond as a guarantee of the accuracy of abstracts.

Thomas, of Rush—Defining criminal slander. Figing rates for licenses for exhibition business, ferries and numerous others.

Lambert, of St. Joseph—Creating different

deem expedient, and the said committee shall report its find as to the facts in re-gard to said subsidizing within ten days after this date to this House." Mr Harrison, the Democratic member

from Shelby, wanted members of the House to appear before the committee and tell the committee about passes. He, Mr. Harrison, had never had a pass. Mr. Holloway wanted to know if it was sorrow that prompted the gentleman to speak. The Speaker remarked that there was no tinge of regret in the Shelby county voice. The resolution was passed with a few votes against it. The committee on rights and privileges will investigate.

COUNTY OFFICERS QUESTIONED. An Assessment of 1 Per Cent. Made for Legislative Purposes.

The Senate committee on fees and salaries held a meeting at the Statehouse last evening for the purpose of giving the County Officers' Association a hearing. Notice had been sent to the officials of the organization to be present and make a showing, and the invitation was accepted by Secretary Fountaine, of South Bend, and a number of others who have been active and conspicuous in advancing the interests of the organization. It was denied that the county officers demanded or expected a return to the fee system as it formerly existed, but it was asked that the men represented be dealt with in a spirit of fairness and justice. Secretary Fountaine read a carefully prepared statement in which the views and demands of the people he represents were set forth. He deplored the misrepresentation and exaggeration that have, as he claimed, set the county officers before the public in a false light and prejudiced the Legislature against a fair consideration of the case at the outset.

show the inequalities and discriminations in the present law, and cited a number of cases where it was shown that the compensation provided was totally inadequate to the services performed. A number of counties of the same grade and practically the same amount of business were compared and a difference of from 15 to 25 per cent, in the salaries was shown. This was not difficult, as the policy of the Legislature that passed the act of 1891, as often heretofore stated, was to make office ho.ding in Republican counties unprofitable. It was asked that whatever measure might be passed should at least have the merit of consistency, and it was asked that where salaries were inadequate to provide fair living wages they be raised to a scale consistent with the work done and the re-sponsibility a sumed. Others of the county officers present followed in the lines mapped out by Secretary Fountaine, and the county officers at least established the fact that the act of 1891 is not a uniform

He then went somewhat into detail to

and impartial measure. A number of the representatives of the county officers were then put under oath and questioned concerning the report that and questioned concerning the report that they had raised or were raising a fund, variously estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,-000, for the purpose of influencing legis-lation favorable to their demands. In answer to the questions put it was addu swer to the questions put it was adduced that an assessment of 1 per cent. had been levied, but it was stated that comparatively few of the officers had responded, and, instead of a fund of \$11,000, as the newspapers had reported, the treasury of the organization contained scarcely \$700. It was stated that the assessment hitherto had been 2 per cent., but the officers were too poor this year to pay large assess-ments. The charge that it was the inten-tion of the organization to corruptly influany one in the passage of a fee and salary bill was emphatically denied. Being questioned concerning the charge that some county officer, or some one acting for the association, had offered a bribe of a thousand dollars to Senator Boyd, it was emphatically denied that such an attempt at bribery had been made. The was square and unequivocal, and on the basis of the showing previously made it was demonstrated that if the organiza tion started out to buy the Legislature at a thousand dollars a head the association would go into bankruptcy before it had se

cured a single member. The meeting last night was for the purpose of hearing the case that the county officers had to present, and none of the nu merous bills which have been submitted for the consideration of the committe were passed upon.

BILL FOR PARK COMMISSION. To Be Composed of Five Members

Who Must Serve Without Pay. The bill of Senator Crumpacker, introduced yesterday by request, to provide for a general system of parks in cities of 100,-000 population, is designed to affect the city of Indianapolis alone. It is the bill that was prepared by Mayor Denny and the committee appointed by the Commercial Club. It provides for a "department of public parks" to be under the control of a board of five members, who are to serve without compensation. This park commissioner, it is provided, shall have control of all the parks and public grounds of the city. It is authorized to acquire, lay out and improve additional parks, to erect fountains and employ labor. It is authorized to permit the establishment of boulevards or pleasure ways within the ary lines of territory acquired for park purposes. It is provided that street railway companies shall not have the right to build their lines into territory dedicated for park purposes. The board is authorized to abate or prevent horse racing, gambling or offensive or dangerous bu amusements within five hundred feet of the parks. It is empowered to receive dona tions for libraries and zoological and horti cultural collections, to prevent the pollu-tion of the waters, to condemn lands for park purposes and to provide for the as-sessment of benefits and damages.

Industrial School for the Blind. Senator McLean's bill for the establishment of an industrial school for the blind is designed to enable the blind of the State to support themselves. It provides that the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Geologist and Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind shall compose a board to select a location which shall be in a city of not less than 30,000 population other than the city where the institute for the blind is located, and a city in the neghborhood of a broom corn growing country as it is designed that one of the industries to be taught is the making of brooms. Other industries suggested in the bill are the making of matresses and cane bottom chairs. The institution is designed for persons who have gone blind after they have passed the age of twenty-one years, and women may be admitted if the board of managers deems it advisable. An appro-priation of \$30,000 is asked for the establish-ment of the institution. The bill was referred to the committee on benevolent in-

And the Rending Clerk Halted. Reading Clerk Huff had announced that he could read any manuscript sent up to him, no matter how illegible nor how long the words. Mr. McCaskey and several others heard the boast, and the gentleman from Grant presented a bill yesterday for the special benefit of the Reading Clerk. Huff picked it up innocently enough, and dashed into it with much spirit.

"Resolved," he began, "that the present Legislature should look to the minorations of all extravagations and sumptuosities gubernative operations, and above all the supervaneous guerdons, the aversion of pecunious syn—syn. Mr. Speaker, there is something wrong with this bill."

The young man had struck a snag. "Send the bill to the committee on phrasesaid the Speaker, who was un-

aware of the purpose of the bill, Legislative Notes. The insurance committee of the House killed several bills yesterday.

Edward Grill, chief of the fire department of the city of Evansville, is in town assist-ing the Indianapolis firemen's committee to secure the passage of the firemen's pension fund bill. Mr. McCaskey has amended his cigarette bill, making it unlawful to sell cigarettes to children under sixteen years of age, instead of prohibiting the sale and manu-facture of the articles in the State.

Incorporated Yesterday. Articles of incorporation were yesterday

filed with the Secretary of State as follows: People's Bank, Boonville, capital stock \$33,000, J. F. Katterjohn, William L. Barker, Andrew Roth, jr., and others; Terre Haute Steam Baking Company, capital stock \$5,000; Elwood Radiator Company, capital stock \$20,000.

No Safer Remedy can be had for coughs and colds or any trouble of the throat than "Brown's Bron-chiel Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in

MR. CALL MISNAMED

THE FLORIDA SENATOR SHOULD HAVE BEEN CHRISTENED "GALL."

Rare Example of "Cheek" by a Statesman Who Evidently Believes a Publie Trust Is a "Private Snap."

Special Correspondence of the Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-Senator Call, of Florida, to-day clinched his claim to the reputation he has established for absolute assininity by offering and speaking in defense of the most absurd resolution offered in the Senate this session. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-arms be and is hereby directed to have the Senate employes in the folding room arrange and prepare for the mails public documents, subject to disposal by Senators on their request, and to use the folding room or some other suitable place in the Capitol or at the Maitby Building for that purpose."

No soneor had the senior Senator from Florida begun speaking than it was evident that there was bitterness in his speech and enmity behind his words. He selected as his target the Sergeant-at-arms, Col. Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, one of the best-known and best-liked men connected with the Senate in any capacity. He arraigned Colonel Bright for having about him a lot of employes who had no employment and who were carried on the rolls simply to afford places for political appointees. There was no reason, he said, why these men should not be employed and there was still less reason why they should not be used to the advantage of the members of the Senate. He then made a confession that must be pleasing to his constituents in Florida. He confessed that he has the accumulation of sixteen years' issues of public documents in his committee room and in the document room of the Sen ate, and wanted the Senate to pay the folding-room clerks for getting these documents in shape for him so that he can distribute them to his constituents.

The colossal character of this undertaking loes not seem to have entered into his calculations at all, and he asked of the Senate that this work be done for him at government expense with the same easy nonchal-ance with which he asks for the appointment of a junketing committee of which h wants the chairmanship. For sixteen years according to his own confession, he has been detrauding his constituents in Florida by withholding these documents, for they are intended for the people of the country and not for any one Senator. The valuable publications of the Agricultural Depart-ment and of the many other departments of the government that would have been of inestimable value to the people of Florida have been hidden away in the document room of the Senate or in his own commit-tee room, or what is infamously worse, disposed of by himself or his clerk in this city to the many dealers who are always on the lookout for these publications. Wherever they went the people of Florida did not get them, and he now grows anxious as he realizes the strength he must add to his carvass of two years hence his canvass of two years hence, and so tries to secure from the government the service he should have demanded of the clerk the Senate gives him at \$6 a day for just such work. The ornamental Alexander is paid by the government to do just such is paid by the government to do just such work for Mr. Call, and if he has spent his time in other less legitimate pursuits for which the government paid, an insnould develop in this and not in the direction vestigation Sergeant-at-arms's was a part of Mr. Call's duty as Senator from Fiorida to see that those documents got to his people, and if they have mildewed all these years in the document room at the Capitol it will form another gun in the battery already engaged in toppling over Call's senatorial re-election hopes. Such an absurd resolution could not pass unnoticed. The Hawaiian discussion went over for the time being, while the Senate went into consideration of the assinine request of the Senator from Florida. He had urged its adoption with all seriousness and the Senate, with all seriousness so far as many were concerned, took up the discussion. Mr. Cockrell replied to Mr. Call to the effect that the résolution was a reflec tion on Colonel Bright, and designed to se-cure for Mr. Call a favor not given to other Senators, as all the other members of the Senate sent out their documents as received and had no accumulations of years to them. It was a scheme to help the Sen ator from Florida in the coming election in his State, he said, and angrily denounced he resolution as unworthy consideration in the Senate Then Senator Call lost his head again. and began abusing the other members of

the Senate by railing against what he called their tyranny in that they would permit nothing without their permis was one of his usual speeches, calculated to make any of his fellow-Floridans blush for their State. It was the childish whit of a boy denied a plaything, and was as il logical as a woman's excuse. Senator Chandler then took the floor and developed an interesting fact. During the fight made by Mr. Call to prevent the con-firmation of Mr. George Wilson, nominated to be collector of internal revenue for the State of Florida, Call and Chandler were warm friends and held daily consultations. They engineered the fight on Wilson together, and it was considered the most remarkable incident of the year, for there had been a day, and not so far distant, when the two were deadly enemies and hardly a day passed that the Florida Senator did not flinch beneath the scathing sarcasm of the Senator from New Hampshire. Now, however, the two Senator have renewed the feud and are again bitte enemies. Consequently when they got to-gether to-day those who were aware of the relations now existing between them began to look for sport and got it. Chandier's speech was a marvel of veiled sarcasm; in fact, was too finely drawn, for many in the galleries were utterly unaware of the fact that the man from New Hampshire was literally flaying alive his clumsy an tagonist from the everglades. "Can any member in this body," he said at one point, "give any good reason if a Senator fails to send to his constituents the public docu-ments to which they are entitled and allows them to accumulate for a period o sixteen years, why the working force the Senate should not be turned over to him until he has finally disposed of these documents?" He kept up his scathing stream of sarcasm until he had the entire floor and press gallery roaring at the dis-comfiture of the Florida statesman and comfiture of the Florida statesman and then moved the adoption of the resolution. Senator Voorhees then took the part of Colonel Bright in a speech in which he said that he had been in the Senate as long as Senator Call and had never yet had to ask the government to direct its force of clerks to do this work for him. This, of course, brought out the Orange State Senator, whose little round bald spot by this time glowed like an incandescent lamp with the indignation he felt at his treatment by the other Senators. He resented the imputa tion made by Senator Voorhees that he could not adequately attend to his own business. Senator Voorhees replied sharply, expressing his astonishment that such a scene should have occurred in the Senate, as by this time all who had taken part in the discussion, with the exception of the imperturbable Chandler, had grown heated and angry and sharp words were flying thickly. Senator George then came to the defense of his Florida crony, and after speaking for the resolution asked for a vote. The absurd resolution was voted down with only the votes of Call, Chandler (who mockingly added his ballot to the few cast) and George, of Missouri, who always votes with Call because Call always votes with him, concerning which reciproal relations there is a story. The defeat of the resolution developed the fact that there was no quorum. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on rules, where it will die, and the incident was closed.

Failure at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 23. - Kimbel Brothers, contractors and builders, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, \$40,000; assets about the same. The firm had been in business forty years.

Don't Push It Along, Although it is a good thing. Its good qualities will do the pushing. We have reference to the popular "Columbia" beer. Brewed and bottled by the HOME BREWING COMPANY. Telephone 1050.

Great sale diamonds and fine jewelry at Marcy's, Elegant stock; low prices. THE CRESCENT HOTEL.

Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Opens Feb. 20, 1895. A beautiful stone, fireproof structure with all modern improvements, situated in the heart of the Ozark mountains. Mild and bracing climate. Wild and beautiful scenery. Unrivaled medicinal waters. Through sleepers over the St. Louis & San Francisco railway between St. Louis and Eureka Springs. Write to the manager for descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc.

Success!

Curing and Preventing Diseases as Reported by Leading Dailies in the Following Cities.

His Remedies Reduce the Death Rate.

Washington, 28 Per Cent. in Four Weeks,-Washington Post. Weeks.—Washington Post.
Pittsburg, 40 Per Cent. in Seven
Weeks.—Pittsburg Press.
Allegheny, 55 Per Cent. in Seven
Weeks.—Pittsburg Times.
Cleveland, 33 Per Cent. in Four
Weeks.—Cleveland Press.
Made Philadelphia the Most Healthy City in the Country.-Philadelphia

Buffalo, 22 Per Cent. in Two Weeks.

The introduction of Munyon's Remedies in other cities, too numerous to mention here, has always been followed by the same results. A wonderful reduction in the death rate. Such success would have turned the heads of nine-tenths of the medical men of the country, and their services cost the afflicted a small fortune. This can be proved by hundreds in any city who have occasion to ask the advice of physicians with only a local reputation. Not so with Professor Munyon; he is the same, quiet, unassuming man as ever, a close student, spending his time and money in endeavoring to find some way by which he can improve the curative powers of his remedies. The services of the best medical and scientific men in the world are purchased by him without regard to cost. His object is to reach the masses, give them a line of medicine that cures disease, and at as little cost as possible. How well he has succeeded thousands of afflicted in Indianapolis can state. There is scarcely a family in the city who does not know of some person who has been cured by these remedies during the past two weeks. Professor Munyon also believes that any physician who knowing that certain new preparations have cured hundreds of people, and after failing to give relief with his own, refuses to prescribe such because they do not belong to his school, is guilty of a great crime. Rheumatism Cured.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago, and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart, caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symtoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirit, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price, 25 cents. Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins and groins, from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark-colored and tur-

Price, 25 cents.

bid urine, sediment in the urine and dia-Cutarrh Cure. Catarrh Positively Cured-Are you will ing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradi cate the disease from the system and the parts and restore them to a natural and nealthful condition. Mun;on's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Munyon's Cold Cure prevents monia and breaks up a cold in a few night sweats, allays soreness and speedily Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Munyon's Asthma Cure is guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, re stores lost powers to weak and debilitated men Price, \$1. Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company puts up specifies for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Steel and Copper-Plate ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS Wedding and Party Invitations, Embossed Mon ograms, Coats-of-arms, Crests and Address Dies WM. B. BURFORD, 21 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Address all communications to Munyon's H. H. R. Co., Hotel English.
CAUTION—See that the name is spelled

PRICES FIXED BY A TRUST. Standard Oil Company Will Ignore

the Petroleum Exchanges.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23 .- The Standard Oil Company has created a sensation by declaring that, hereafter, it will fix the daily price of petroleum, regardless of quotations on the oil exchanges. Joseph Seep, the principal buyer for the National Transit Company and the Standard Oil Company has issued the following notice to buyers: "The small amount of dealing in certifi-

cate oil on the exchanges renders the transcate oil on the exchanges renders the transactions there no longer a reliable indication of the value of the product. This necessitates a change in my custom of buying credit balances. Hereafter in all such purchases the price paid will be as great as the markets of the world will justify, but will not, necessarily, be the same price bid on the exchanges for cortificate oil. Daily quotations will be furnished you from this office." The opening quotation on the Oil City

Exchange yesterday was 971% cents, but the Standard fixed the price at 99 cents. As soon as this became known the price on the exchange went up to 99%. The action of the Standard caused considerable excitement in this city and there were many opinions expressed as to the effect it would have on the market. A meeting of the independent oil producers has been called for to-morrow at Butler, Pa., to consider and discuss the situation and outlook of the oil business generally and it is probable that at this meeting the recent action of the Stand-ard will be talked over and a policy for the independent producers outlined.

Alteration Sale Prices

Single and double-breasted Cassimere and Cheviot? Knee Pants Suits, cut from \$3 and \$3.50 to

\$1.98

150 Long Pants Suits. sizes 13 to 19, in Cassimeres and all-wool Cheviots -Suits made up to sell at \$8, \$10 and \$12, in the Alteration Sale, \$5.98.

Boys' Knee Pants, worth \$1, 63c.

AMUSEMENTS. ENGLISH'S Opera TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

B gger, Better, Brighter, Grandet than Ever Before.

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Oversnadowing "Sinbad." "All Baba," and

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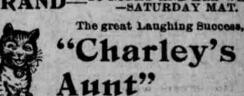
Creduction intest, entire and complete.

American

Production intact, entire and complete.

PRICES—Night: Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony (4 rows), \$1; balance of balcony (reserved) 75c; balcony (admission), 50c; gallery, 25c. Matines—Lower floor, \$1; balcony (2 rows), 75c; balance of balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c.

Next Monday—"IN THE TENDERLOIN." GRAND-TO-NIGHT AND ALL WEEK



Management of Charles Frohman.

PRICES-Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; fress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Mati-nee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Next Monday-"JANE." PARK Matinees Daily This Afternoon and To-Night,

"TEMPTATION OF MONEY" IN SING SING PRISON. PLUNGE OF THE ELECTRIC CAR.

The new and novel scenic melodrams.

Lively Specialties and a Strong Cast. Monday—"LOST IN NEW YORK." EMPIRE LADIES' ENTRANCE ON

To-Night at 8. VICTOR'S HIGH - CLASS VAUDEVILLES The Mysterious "GAZA." COLEMAN and MEXIS, THREE GRIDELLES and Others Friday night-AMATEUR NIGHT, Next Week-Empire Specialty Co.

GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT;

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

FRIDAY, Jan. 25, Y. M. C. A. HALL

Art Association Exhibition of OIL PAINTINGS Now Open at the DENISON HOTEL, 93 North Pennsylvania street, 10 a m. to 10 p. m. ADMISSION, : : : 25 CENTS,

Admission, 50c.

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